The construction of an electrolyzer ... S/081/61/000/021/044/094 B150/B101

bath. Uninterrupted compression of the deposit allowed metal to be deposited on the cathode with constant $D_{\rm c}$, and permitted an increase in the activity of the metal in the deposit and increased the general yield of the metal from 25 to 75%. The construction described can be used only if the depositing dendritic crystals are plastic, as, for instance, the crystals of thorium. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

31560 S/081/61/000/022/041/076 B110/B101

18.3100

AUTHOR:

Leont'yev, G. A.

TITLE:

Production of plastic molybdenum by thermal dissociation of

its pentachloride

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 281, abstract 22K49 (Sb. "Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist. metallov". M.,

no. I, 1959, 70-77)

TEXT: Tungsten or molybdenum wire is heated to 1300-1400°C in MoCl₅ vapors with exclusion of air. MoCl₅ thermally dissociates by the reaction: $2\text{MoCl}_5 \longrightarrow 2\text{Mo} + 5\text{Cl}_2. \text{ Mo deposits on the wires.} \quad \text{Under appropriate}$ conditions, the released Cl₂ recombines with the molybdenum introduced for purification in the reaction room, according to the reaction: $2\text{Mo} + 5\text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow 2\text{MoCl}_5. \quad \text{The resulting volatile MoCl}_5 \text{ dissociates on the}$ wire surface. The author used an apparatus permitting a precipitation rate of $\leq 410~\mu/\text{hr}$. He found that the metal crystallized on the wire at Card 1/2

Production of plastic molybdenum ...

31560 \$/081/61/000/022/041/076 B110/B101

the expense of the Mo powder lying on the bottom of the flask. The MoCl introduced only transfers the metal. Molybdenum of higher purity is note: Complete translation. [Abstracter's

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Card 2/2

S/137/61/000/012/037/149 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Yevstyukhin, A.I., Leont'yev, G.A., Nikishanov, V.V.

TITLE:

Are melting of refractory metals and alloys under laboratory con-

ditions

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 12, 1961, 19, abstract 120137 (V sb. "Metallurgiya i metalloved, chist. metallov", no. 1,

Moscow, 1959, 106 - 121)

TEXT: The authors describe the design of a laboratory aro-melting furnace, suitable for remelting Zr and the production of its alloys. In this furnace it is possible to perform melting with both consumable and non-consumate electrodes, on a-c or d-c (the latter is preferable because of the arc stability in this case). An inspection of the mechanical properties of Zr and Cr specimens produced showed very slight contamination of the metal during melting 'up to 0 01% W and 0.03% Cu). The furnace is equipped with a hermetic melting chamber with a water-cooled Cu-crucible. A power connection with a non-consumable tungsten electrode is top supplied to the chamber; its motion does not disturb the hermeticity of the chamber. The crucible has exchangeable bottoms to obtain different

Card 1/2

8/137/61/000/012/037/149 ACOS/A101

Are melting of refractory metals ...

shapes of castings. Cooling of the chamber conductor and crucible is regulated. The displacement of remelted metal during melting with a non-consumable electrode is carried out with the aid of manipulators. The arc ignition is performed with the aid of a spark generator. A table is presented showing the duration of melting depending on the weight and shape of the specimen; the order of the melting process is described; means of absorbing the gases, liberating inside the chamber, are analyzed.

L. Povedskaya

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/006/051/163 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Yemel'yanov, V. S., Leont'yev, G. A., Yevstyukhin, A. I.

TITLE:

Investigating the process of iodide refining of niobium

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 17 - 18, abstract 6G134 (In collection: "Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist. metallov",

no. 3, Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1961, 127 - 136)

TEXT: Thermal dissociation of iodides was conducted by the Van-Arkel scheme. Sublimated iodine was introduced to the apparatus without violating the vacuum. The process was conducted in a small-size glass apparatus with a branch serving to establish the vapor pressure. Industrial cubic-shaped Nb, transformed into chips, was used as initial raw material. Of three parameters (filament, branch and retort temperature) only one was varied in the experiment, while the other two remained constant. The filament temperature was 900°C in all the experiments; the retort temperature varied from 350 to 700°C. It was found that the rate of Nb deposition, at a temperature variation up to 600°C, increased monotonously with higher temperature of the branch piece (under these conditions NbI3 is stable).

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/007/008/072 A052/A101

AUTHORS:

Yemel'yanov, V. S., Leont'yev, G. A., Yevstyukhin, A. I.

TITLE:

A study of the thermal dissociation process of molybdenum chlorides

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 7, 1962, 25, abstract 70171 (In collection: "Metallurgiya i metalloved. chist. metallov".

Moscow, Gosatomizdat, no. 3, 1961, 137 - 151)

TEXT: Optimum conditions of Mo precipitation are given: the temperature of the thread = 1,300 - 1,400°C, the temperature of the retort = 300 - 400°C, the temperature of the branch piece = 100 - 170°C. Also the dependence of the rate of the growth of the thread on the vapor pressure in the apparatus, when the temperature of the branch piece changed from 40 to 200°C, was studied. Two maxima of the rate of the growth were established; at the temperature of the branch piece of 100 and 170°C. Also the dependence of the growth rate of the thread on the temperature of the retort was studied. The rate of the growth increases both with the temperature of the thread (the temperature was varied from 1,100 to 1,700°C) and with the temperature of the retort (it increased from 220 to 400°C). There are 11 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

YEMEL'YANOV, V.S.; LEONT'YEV, G.A.; YEVSTYUKHIN, A.I.

Studying the thermal dissociation process of molybdenum chlorides.

Met. i metallowed. chist. met. no.3:137-151 '61. (MIRA 15:6)

(Molybdenum chloride) (Thermochemistry)

5/755/61/000/003/012/027

AUTHORS: Yemel'yanov, V.S., Leont'yev, G.A., Yevstyukhin, A.I.

TITLE: Study of the process of iodide refining of niobium.

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallove-SOURCE:

deniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 127-136.

The paper describes an experimental investigation of the iodide refining of Nb in the 350-700°C range, intended to explore the possible application to Nb of the van Arkel refining method. A literature survey mentions the low-T data given in no.2 of the present sbornik, 1960, 27, and the high-T data adduced by Chizhikov, D. M., and Grin'ko, A. M., in Akad. n. SSSR, Dokl., v.122, no. 22, 1958, 278, and by Rolsten, R., in J. Electrochem. Soc., v.106, no.11, 1959, 975. The findings of the latter are summarized extensively, together with the reactions postulated. The specific objective of the present investigation was a study of the precipitation process at raw-material T from 350-700°C and at various vapor pressures of the gaseous phase. The physical properties of the 4 iodides of Nb involved therein (di- through penta-) are taken from published literature. Experimental procedure: The thermal dissociation of the iodides was performed by van Arkel's method in a manner similar to that employed for the MoCl₅ (see p.142 of present sbornik,

Card 1/3

Study of the process of iodide refining of niobium.

Card 2/3.

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abstract S/755/61/000/003/013/027), but with the introduction of sublimated L into the apparatus. The precipitation rate was measured by the rate of accretion of the radius of the filament (mm) per unit time (min). The apparatus comprised a retort with an extension neck (cf. p. 141 of sbornik, abstr. cit.). Of the 3 test parameters (filament T, neck T, and retort T), 2 were held fixed and one was varied; the precipitated deposits on the walls of the apparatus were chemically analyzed. Details of the T regime of the various parts of the apparatus are given. Rod Nb, reduced to shavings, served as an initial material. The iodine was vacuum-sublimated twice and dehumidified and dechlorinated. Typical charges: 20 g Nb shavings degassed at 1,000°C and 1.59-2.46 g sublimated I. Precipitation rate vs. charge T and neck T: 61 tests were made. The filament T was maintained fixed at 900°C. At any one retort T up to 620° the precip. rate grows monotonically with increasing neck T; in these conditions NbI3 is stable; at any one retort T 620° or higher the precip. rate exhibits a maximum in the 225-250° range; NbI5 is then stable. The precip. rate with retort T of 650-700°C is 22.8 · 10⁻³ mm/min under optimal conditions; this is 19-20 times the precip. rate at 350°. Microhardness of precipitated wire: The thickest wire made had a 2-mm diam. Microhardness (MH) tests with a 200-g load exhibited a highest MH of 240 kg/mm² in wire made at 600° retort T and 400-500°C neck T. Larger-scale tests were also made in the equipment described in no.2 of the present sbornik (1960). Chemical analyses tabulated show

Study of the process of iodide refining of niobium.

S/755/61/000/003/012/027

that the O and H content in the metallic iodide is a function of the precipitation process and increases with increasing neck T. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 11 references (4 Russian-language Soviet, 1 Russian translation of a presumably English-language paper, 1 French, and 5 English-language). G. V. Churin's participation in the study is acknowledged.

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Card 3/3

\$/755/61/000/003/013/027

AUTHORS: Yemel'yanov, V.S., Leont'yev, G.A., Yevstyukhin, A.I.

Study of the process of thermal dissociation of molybdenum chlorides. TITLE:

Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metallove-SOURCE:

deniye chistykh metallov. no.3. 1961, 137-151.

The paper describes an extension of experimental work on the procipitation of Mo by thermal dissociation of MoCl₅ from the gaseous phase on a W filament core in a modified van Arkel apparatus (cf. no.1 of subject sbornik, MIFL 1959, 70). The specific objective of the present work is a determination of the effect of the halide-vapor pressure in the retort, the temperature of the filament, and that of the initial, "raw," metal on the rate of growth of the wire. The properties of MoCl₅, MoCl₄, MoCl₃, and MoCl₂ are briefly summarized from existing standard Soviet and U.S. textbooks. Lathe-produced Mb shavings, de-ironed by hot-HCl treatment, washed in distilled water, dried at 110-120°C, and degassed at 1,000°C in a 10-4-torr vacuum, was used as raw material. The chloridation equipment for the production of the MoCl₅ is described in no.2 of the present sbornik, Atomizdat, 1960, 55. The thermal-dissociation equipment is described (with 2 cross-sections). It comprises a glass retort with a filament holder and an

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Study of the process of thermal dissociation ...

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extension neck through which the MoCl5 is introduced from an ampoule. A current of up to 50 amp could be passed through the filaments for T-control purposes. The various types of glass employed at the various retort T's are specified. In all tests the neck T was lower than the retort T, so that excess MoCl, was precipitated in the neck and the required vapor pressure could be established in the apparatus by altering the neck T. The precipitation rate was determined by the rate of growth of the wire radius per unit time, as expressed in terms of the 2/3 power of the rate of change of the wire-heating current. The neck-T range investigated extended from 40 to 200°C. Two marked maxima were observed at neck T of 100 and 170°C; the T of the maxima remained the same for 3 combinations of retort T (300 and 400°) and filament T (1,300 and 1,400°). At a filament T of 1,400°C and an optimal neck T of 100° an ill-defined maximum occurred at retort T of 300-400°; within this T range low-volatility lower chlorides formed which interfered with the pyrometric determination of the filament T. The increasing growth rate with increasing retort T from 100 to 300°C is attributed to: (1) Accelerated reaction of the combination of the free Cl into MoCl5 at the surface of the raw material, and (2) accelerated diffusion of the MoCl5 thus formed toward the filament. Beyond a retort T of 300°C, the MoCl₅ begins to dissociate into MoCl₃, whereupon the partial pressure of the MoCl₅ decreases and the precipitation-growth rate diminishes. At a neck T of 100°C and retort T of 400 and 220° the growth rate increases steadily at

Card 2/3

Study of the process of thermal dissociation ...

\$/755/61/000/003/013/027

filament T from 1,100 to 1,700°C and is greater at a retort T of 400 than at 220°C. Summary of optimal process parameters: Filament T: 1,300-1,400°C; retort T: 300-400°C; neck T: 100 and 170°C. Microhardness of precipitate: 220-240 kg/mm². There are 10 figures, 3 tables, and 11 citations from 8 reference sources (4) Russian-language Soviet sources, 3 Russian translations of U.S. originals, and 1 English-language U.S. source). The participation of Engineer Ye.I. Timoshkin in the work is acknowledged.

ASSOCIATION: MIFI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute).

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4005959

8/2755/63/000/004/0058/0063

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanov, V. S.; Yevstyukhin, A. I.; Leont'yev, G. A.; Semenikhin, A. N.

· TITLE: Growing of molybdenum single crystals and their properties

SOURCE: Msocow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Metallurgiya i metalloven-deniye chisty*kh metallov, no. 4, 1963, 58-63

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum single crystal, molybdenum single crystal property, molybdenum single crystal growing, molybdenum single crystal microhardness, molybdenum elasticity modulus, molybdenum internal friction, molybdenum property, single crystal growing, single crystal property

ABSTRACT: For the majority of low-melting point metals the methods of growing single crystals are well established and described in the literature. On the other hand, growing of single crystals of high-melting point metals, such as Mo, W, Cb, and Ta, presents some experimental difficulties. In this connection, the authors tried to grow molybdenum single crystals from the gaseous phase of an appropriate compound by the method of thermal dissociation. As bases for deposition, single-crystal filaments 0.1 mm in dismeter were prepared from polycrystalline molybdenum wire by recrystallization, applying heat at 1550-1650C for Cord 1/3

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4-5 hours.. Such monocrystalline filaments could be obtained in 10 to 90 mm lengths. The method and test equipment used are described in the paper of V. S. Yemel'yanov et al. (Yemel'yanov, V. S., Leont'yev, G. A., Yevstyukhin, A. I.: "Metallurgiya i metallovedeniye chisty*kh metallov," vy* p. III. M., Gosatomizdat, 1961, str. 137). The subsequent growing of crystals was performed from the gaseous state of MoCl₅ at temperatures of 1500-1600C in the beginning of the process, and then at 1280-1300C. A higher rate of deposition occurred at the higher temperatures. Molybdenum single crystals were grown up to 3 mm thick and 90 mm long. The single crystals obtained showed high ductility at room temperature, could be easily bent to a large angle and cold-rolled. In contrast to this, polycrystalline deposits obtained from the same gaseous phase were brittle in bending. In addition, tests were made to determine hardness, modulus of elasticity, and internal friction values of molybdenum single crystals. The hardness of molybdenum single crystals was considerably lower than that of the commercial metal. The microhardness of monocrystals was 180-200 kg/mm² (under 200 gr load), while that of the common commercial metal in an annealed state was 230-260 kg/mm². The modulus of elasticity was determined from resonance frequencies of flexural vibrations of freely suspended cylindrical specimens. Single crystals showed somewhat higher E values than samples of commercial metal. The internal friction was determined from the damping of flexural vibrations. Quenched single crystals 2/3

ACCESSION NR: cAT4005959

showed low values of internal friction. After a slight plastic bending deformation, a considerable increase of internal friction was observed. In plastic bending the number of dislocations increased, causing an increase of internal friction. When a crystal contained an abundant number of points of disorder subject to fixing by quenching, the latter might migrate to the dislocations and fix them, decreasing thus the level of internal friction. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Moscow (Engineering-Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 17Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

ZIOTIN, G.N., kand tekhn. nauk; LEONTIYEV, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; OZHOGIN, V.A.

Capacitarce torsion meter. Avt. prom 30 no.7:31-33 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Volgogradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

BUTUZOV, A.I.; FAYNZIL'BERG, S.N.; LEONT'YEV, G.G.; BALITSKIY, S.A.; DMITRIYEV, M.M.

Use of refrigeration in the coke and coal chemicals industry. Koks i khim. no.7137-40 165. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Butuzov, Faynzil'berg, Leont'yev). 2. Donetskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta metallurgicheskoy promyshlennosti (for Balitskiy). 3. Ukrainskiy sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (for Dmitriyev).

s/169/60/000/011/003/016 A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 11, p. 14, # 13385

AUTHOR:

Leont'yev, G.I.

TITLE:

The Present Motions in the Earth's Crust and the Fluctuations of the Caspian Sea Level

PERIODICAL:

Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-t, 1959, Vol. 72, pp. 37-39

TEXT: A brief report is given on the observation results on the level fluctuations of the Caspian Sea and the tectonic movements of the entire Caspian basin and the adjacent regions during the historical epoch.

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Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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S/169/60/000/011/002/016 A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 11, p. 14, # 13384

AUTHOR:

Leont'yev, G.I.

TITLE:

The Present Fluctuations of the Earth's Crust in the South-East

According to Threefold Levelings

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Saratovsk. un-t, 1959, Vol. 72, pp. 83-87

TEXT: It is stated by instrumental observations (high-precision repeated levelings, inclination measurements) that the Earth's crust has a great mobility in the folded regions and cratons, showing microrhythms of the order of several years as well as fluctuations (inclinations) of still higher order, depending on the atmospheric pressure and some other causes. The processing results of three levelings are compiled in tables, on the basis of which it is attempted to explain the possible causes of the fluctuations.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AR4020481

8/0270/64/000/001/0041/0041

SOURCE: RZh. Geodeziya, Abs. 1.52.241

AUTHOR: Leont yev, G. I.

TITLE: Recent Exogenic Oscillatory Movements of the Earth's Surface According to

Precision Levelling Data

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Vopr. fiz. geogr., no. 1. Saratov, Saratovsk. un-t, 1962, 48-59

TOPIC TAGS: levelling, earth's surface, earth surface tilts, elevations, atmospheric pressure, precipitation, ground water oscillations, TaNIIGAiK, earth surface movements

TRANSLATION: The article concerns an investigation of oscillatory movements of the earth's surface caused by the action of loads in the form of atmospheric pressure and precipitations. Having used materials of experimental investigations by TsNII-GAIK /Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography/ (RZhAstron, No. 7, 1957, 6129) and the materials of first-order levelling for Syzran' - Astrakhan' and Priyutnoye - Astrakhan' lines, together with corresponding values for atmospheric pressure taken from synoptic charts, the author

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ASSCESSION NR: AR4020481

concludes that in all cases a relationship between the change in elevations and the variation of atmospheric pressure is detectable. This conclusion is based on graphics, constructed by the author, on which are plotted differences in atmospheric pressure when running direct and reverse level lines along the sections and variations in elevations for these same sections while conducting traverses in different directions.

Considering the role of precipitations, the author concludes that oscillations of the level of ground waters, which are closely connected with the amount of precipitations, can cause a change in tilts of the earth's surface for different periods of levelling operations. Similar changes of anthropogenic origin are noted repeatedly in literature. The magnitude of the oscillations having natural origin (with different cyclicity) is difficult to establish because of the lack of longterm data relative to oscillations in the levels of ground and subsurface waters. However, there is basis to assume that this value can be considerable.

The author's general conclusion is that external loading on the earth's surface and oscillations in the level of ground and subsurface waters are one of the principal interdependent factors of modern movements of the earth's surface and therefore exogenic movements of the earth's surface must be excluded from the results of relevelling when using this method of studying modern tectonic movements of the earth's crust. I. Entin.

DATE ACQ: 03Mar64

SUB CODE: AS

Card 2/2

L 07516-67 EWT(1) SOURCE CODE: UR/0270/66/000/004/0036/0036 ACC NR. AR6024301 AUTHOR: Leont'yev, G. I. 23 TITLE: Interpretation of results of repetitive levellings SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya, Abs. 4.52.292 REF SOURCE: Sb. Sovrem. dvizheniya zemn. kory. No. 2. Tartu, 1965, 315-321 TOPIC TAGS: tectonic movement, earth crust, geologic measurement ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that conformity of rates of recent vertical movements of the earth crust, as obtained from results of repeated levellings with qualitative indexes evolved on the basis of geological and geomorphological data, is considered as a confirmation of the tectonic character of the movements. The author formulates and expresses the position that results of repeated levellings reflect not only the influence of tectonics, but also the effects of such external factors as modifications of the atmospheric circulation patterns and, particularly, the variability of underground water level. This leads to the conclusion that the effect of crustal movements

SUB CODE: 08 /

Bibliography of 16 titles. I. Entin

UDC: 528.024.187.4:551.241

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conditioned by exogenous factors should be isolated and considered when attempting to derive reliable values of current tectonic movements in platform regions. Possible

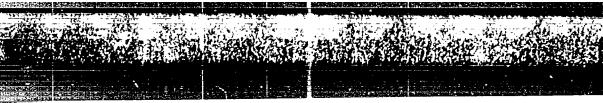
ways to effect the suggested approach are enumerated. [Translation of abstract]

LFONT'YEV, G.M., inzh.

Construction of the blading of a Francis-type wheel with compensation of the incomplete turn of the meridional flow.

[Trudy] LMZ no.10:105-110 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

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LIAEA' C.		USER/Geography (Contd) for the Terek River and the amount of soil which is moved by these streams every year.	relief of the USSR. Ferek River basin, ferek River basin, entative river basis a region, which tall ried and contains ried and contains a the feeder tres	IX, No 5	ଜ. ଓ ଓ	
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LEONT EV, G. S.

Essays on the physical geography of the North Ossetinian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Dzaudzhikau, Gosizdat Severo-Osetinskoi ASSR, 1950. 64 p.

AKRIDIN, Dmitriy Vladimirovich, starshiy prepodavatel; GALKANOVA, Nina Dmitriyevna, assistent; GVOZDOVSKIY, Viktor Il'ich, assistent; GLUKHOVSKOV, Aleksandr Petrovich, inzh.; SAMOYLOV, Boris Niko-layevich, dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; YAKUBOVSKIY, Boris Vasil'-yevich, prof. Prinimali uchastiye: POLONSKIY, A.V., assistent; LEONT'YEV, G.V., assistent; BITYUTSKIY, A.I., assistent; DAVYDOV, S.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; BUDARINA, E.M., red. izd-va; GARNUKHIN, Ye. K., tekhn. red.

[Prestressed concrete abroad; materials] P redvaritel no napriazhemnyi zhelezobeton za rubezhom; materialy. Pod red. S.S.Davydova i B.V. IAkubovskogo. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 343 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. International Congress of Prestressed Concrete. 3rd, Berlin, 1958.
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Davydov).3. Kafedra zhelezobetonnykh i kamennykh konstruktsiy Kuybyshevskogo inzhenerno-stroitel'nogo instituta i chleny Kuybyshevskogo filiala Komissii po sbornomu i predvaritel'no napryazhennomu zhelezobetonu Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Akridin, Galkanova, Gvozdovskiy, Glukhovskov, Samoylov, Yakubovskiy)

(Prestressed concrete)

s/179/60/000/01/016/034 E191/E581

Leont'yev, G.Ya. (Leningrad) Contribution to the Consideration of the Shear Deformation AUTHOR:

and the Rotational Inertia of Cross-Sections in the Theory of Oscillations of Non-Prismatic Bars TITLE:

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh

nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 1,

ABSTRACT: In his book on the theory of vibrations S.P. Timoshenko took into account the effect of shear and the rotational inertia of the cross-sections in the transverse vibrations

of prismatic bars. These two effects have been taken into account only approximately in the theory of vibrations of bars with variable cross-section. In the present paper, a direct solution is given of the appropriate system of

equations for the case when the coefficients of the equations are expressed by a power function of the length

of the bar. (With different exponents for the moment of inertia, radius of gyration, mass distribution and

Card 1/3 equivalent cross-sectional area). The equation of motion

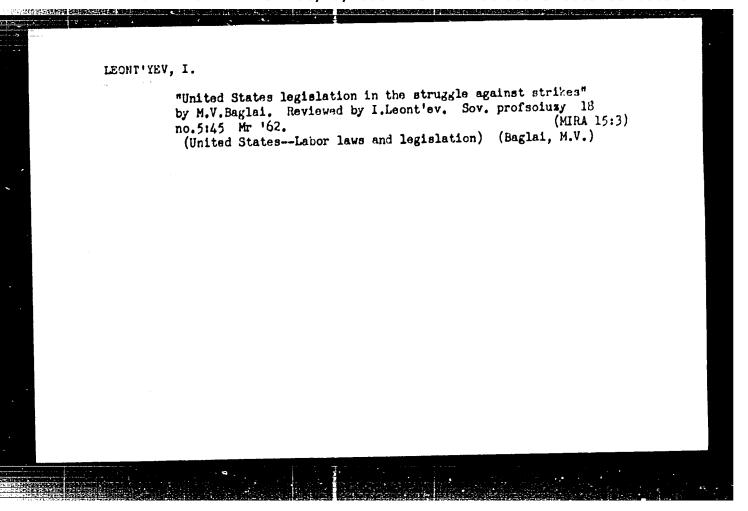
S/179/60/000/01/016/034 E191/E581

Contribution to the Consideration of the Shear Deformation and the Rotational Inertia of Cross-Sections in the Theory of Oscillations of Non-Prismatic Bars

is adopted in the form given by Timoshenko for the bar of constant cross-section. Equally, two solutions are postulated in the form of functions of length multiplied by a sinusoidal function of time. The free vibrations of the bar are first treated. The functions of length are found to be power series, whose convergence has already been studied by Mikeladze, Sh.Ye. (New Methods of Integration of Differential Equations, Moscow-Leningrad, 1951). Forced oscillations with a forcing function expressed by the product of a function of length and a sinusoidal function of time are analysed. The same form of solutions as before is assumed. If the length function in the forcing function is also a power function, the solutions are power series. The proposed method does not require a prior determination or approximate assumption of the fundamental oscillation mode of the bar. The mode of the deflection is derived

Card 2/3

V



GORETSKAYA, Z.D.; BARANOVSKIY, Yu.V.; BERLINER, M.S.; BRAKHMAN, L.A.;

KUZNETSOVA, N.I.; MALYAROV, L.N.; CHUYAN, K.I.; DOBRUSINA, Ye.M.;

LEONT'YEV, I.B.; MARTYNOV, B.P.; ROSLYAKOVA, S.V.; RUGAYEVA,

V.A. Prinimal uchastiye DMITRIYEV, I.P., STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I.,

inzh., red.; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn.red.

[General engineering norms for cutting operations and time for broaching] Obshchemashinostroitel'nye normativy rezhimov rezaniia i vremeni na protiazhnye raboty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 73 p. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut truda. TSentral'noye byuro promyshlernykh normativov po trudu. 2. Rabotniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii aytomobil'noy promyshlennosti (NIITavtoprom) (for all, except Struzhestrakh, Bl'kind).

(Broaching machines)

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LESSITIVI, I. F.

"New Lata on the Vitanine P" (p. 13%) by Leontiev, I. 7. (Leones)

SO: Advances in Modern Stology (Capakhi Sevresennoi Helevii) Fel. AIX, De. 1, 19%.
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LECUMINV, I. F.

"The bland and its Sibstitutes" (p. 199) by Churcina, T. F. (Tackkent) and Louislav, I. F. (Yoscor)

SO: Advances in Lodern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Bi Logii) Vol. XIX, No. 2, 1945.

LEYCHT'YEV, I. F. DR.

PA40T59

USER/Medicine - Microscopy Medicine - Stains and Staining

。 第13章 1957年,1957年,1957年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,1958年,195

Jan 1946

"Selective Staining for Electron Micrography," Dr I. F. Leyont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 1

Discusses the value of ions of heavy metals as a staining agent when conducting microscopy and micro-raphy of tissues, etc. States that this is particularly valuable for the obtaining of photographs by means of an electron microscope. Reference is made to the work done by Midd and Anderson who gave an account of their experiments in "Journal of Experimental Medicine" Vol 76, No 103, 1942.

LC

40759

LEYONT'YEV, I. F. DR. **PALOT60** UBSE Medicine - Tubercle Bacilli Medicine - Vaccines Jan 1946 *Asphyxiated Tuberole Bacilli as a Preventive Agent," Dr I. F. Leyont'yev, 1 p "Priroda" No 1 Summary of some of the work which has been done by Potter, in regard to use of asphyxiated tubercle bacilli as preventive agents or vaccines. This preparation consists of placing tubercle bacilli on glycerin and storing them at 38°C for a period of 2 months. At the end of this period they become free of oxygen, and, instead of oxygen, they take on various soid products such as carbonic soid. LC 40760

LEXUNT'YEV, I. F. OR.

FA4.0T61

USSR/Medicine - Chemotherapy Medicine - Trypanosomiasis

"Chemotherapy of Chagas' Disease," Dr I. F. Leyont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 1

Discusses the chemotherapy of Chagas' disease, found in Central and South America, and is a form of trypanosomiasis in man and animals caused by the Schizotrypanum cruzi. States that treatment for the tertiary stage of Chagas' disease, which is complicated with myocarditis and nervous disorders, has not been developed.

LC

40161

Jan 1946

LEXCHT YEV, I. F. Dh. FA40T58

> UBSR/Medicine - Toxin and Antitoxin Medicine - Ultraviolet Rays

Jan 1940

"Staphylococcus Antitoxin and Ultraviolet Radiation," Dr I. F. Leyont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 1

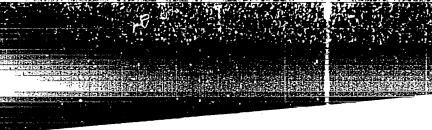
Presents a general summary of information contained in several foreign journals. Articles referred to have been written by Rigdon, Menkin, and For. Author states that he believes that results of this experiment are most interesting, as they open up a wholly new field in regard to treatment of infectious skin

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PA 27708

LEONT'TET, I. F.

UBSR/Medicine - Abortion, Infectious

May 1946

Medicine - Penicillin

"Chemotherapy of Brucellosis," Dr I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 5

The author summarizes various articles by Carpenter, Boak, Schreibner, Urachel, and Tsung-Tsung, on the subject of treatment of brucellosis by means of penatite, which is a penicillum notatum compound. This substance is used in vivo in very severe cases and in vitro in the less severe cases.

27168

10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00092931000

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LEGIT YAL, I. Y.

UBER/Medicine - Jaundice

May 1946

Medicine - Infection, Experimental

"Experimental Infectious Jaundice in Man," Dr. I. F. Leont'yev, t p

"Priroda" No 5

Experiments were conducted on volunteers. It is possible to transmit this disease by means of drinking water. The article appears to be a summary of facts, which were found in the reports of MacCollum, Bradley, Havens, Wilcox, and Neefe, published in 1944 and 1945.

27163

ID

ra arrio LEGIT YEL, I. d. May 1946 UBSR/Medicine - Sulfones Medicine - Microscopy "Fluorescence of Sulphonamides," Dr I. F. Leont'yev, # p "Priroda" No 5 It has been known for a long time that certain sulphonamides can be discovered by their fluorescence after being exposed to ultraviolet illumination. This has been applied to medicine for study of microscopic slides of cellular structure. The author discusses the adaption of this fluorescent quality of sulphonamides to medicines and dyes to facilitate microscopio studies.

ID

27158

USSR/Medicine - Enzymes Medicine - Vitamins	Nov 1946	
"The Connection of Enzymes with Vitamins," Leont'yev, 2 p	Dr I. F.	
"Priroda" No 9		
Discussion of the occurrence of certain vit the B-complex in animal organisms in combin protein.	amins of mation with	
ID	27159	

	USSR/Medicine - Ascerbic Acid Medicine - Adrenalin	Nov 1946
	"Adrenalin and Vitamin C," Dr I. F. Lec	mt'yev, ½ p
	"Priroda" No 9	, - -
	Discussion on the decrease of insulin i of guinea pigs with scurvy. This was p plained by the relation between vitamin amount of insulin to be found in the pa	artly ex-
,	ID	27162

USSR/Medicine - Ascorbic Acid Nov 1946
Medicine - Diphtheria Toxin

"Detorication of Diphtheria Toxin with Vitamin C,"
Dr I. F. Leont'yev, 2 P

"Priroda" No 9

Short discussion of experiments showing that vitamin C inactivates diphtheria toxin (mldl = 0.0076 milli-liters).

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longiall, i.e.		PA 277.4
	USSR/Medicine - Vitamins Medicine - Malaria	Nov 1946
	"Influence of Vitamins on Malaris F. Leont'yev, 2 p	l Infection," Dr I.
	"Priroda" No 9	
	Short discussion of the effects of the dist on the infectiousness of terial is based on experiments with	malaria. The ma-
	110	27164

USSR/Medicine - Ri Medicine - Ye		Nov 1946	
"Synthesis of Ribo	flavin by Yeasts," Dr	I. F. Leont'-	
"Priroda" No 9			
Short discussion of over 200 types	f experiments determin of yeast to synthesize	ning the ability or riboflavin.	
110		27165	

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FA -25-1

LOWIT 7, T. Z.

UBSR/Medicine - Ascorbic Acid

Medicine - Cystine and Cysteine

"Vitamin C and Cystein," Dr I. F. Leont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 9

Discussion of an experiment in feeding guinea pigs a diet with an insufficient ascorbic acid content to determine the connection between vitamin C and cystein. The conclusion was that cystein stabilizes vitamin C.

D

27161

Nov 1946

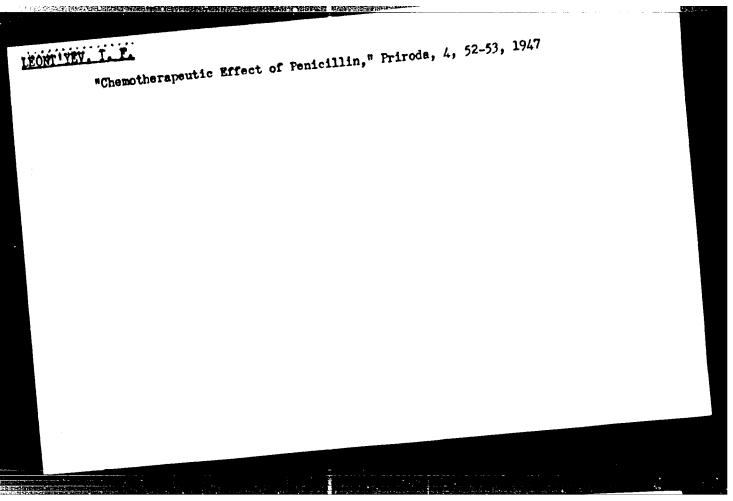
USSR/Medicine - Ascorbic Acid Nov 1946
Medicine - Manganese and Manganese Compounds
"Vitamin C and Manganese," Dr I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p
"Priroda" No 9
Discussion of experiments with the role of manganese in the synthesis of ascorbic acid in animal organisms.

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30: <u>Adv</u>	ine s in Moder	rn Biology (Var	prikht Grap wa:	: "Bielogii) "	Joi XXI, No. 1,	1.47

LEONT'YEV, I. F.
Leont'yev, I. F. "Fungi Tolerant to Acid and Copper," Priroda, vol. 35, no. 4, 1946, pp. 57-58. 410 P933
SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953

		•
Mar 1947		
USSR/Medicine - Strontium Medicine - Vitamin D		
"Redicactive Strontium and Vitamin D," Prof I. F.		
Layent'yev, 2 P		
"Priroda" No 2		
Comment on the discovery by L. Weissberger and P. Harris of certain types of chemical reactions on Vitamin D. This discovery was made public in the Vitamin D. Biological Chemistry 1942, pp 144, 287. "Journal of Biological Chemistry" 1942, pp 144, 287. Short description of the process of the experiments.		
341 <u>78</u>	<u> </u>	



IECHT'YEV, I. F.

11.16762

USSR/Medicine - Viruses May 1947

Medicine - Bacteria, filterable forms

"Histochemistry of Virus Inclusions," I. F. Leont'yev 1 p

"Priroda" No 5

One of the characteristic traits of a virus is the evolution of specific intracellular diseases. This factor at the same time is essential in the identification of the virus. Experiments on mice and rabbits resulted in the conclusions that sharp contrast between inclusions, on the one hand, are absent psittacosis when thymonuclenic acid is present, and on the other hand, there are inclusions of the major part of the virus where neither thymonuclenic nor ribonuclenic acids are present.



LEONT'Y V, 1. F.

"Freservation of viruses for many years without the loss of their activity,"

<u>Friroda</u> 8(1) 61-62, 1947.

SO: Translation-576, by L. Lulich.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310000

LEONT'YEV, I. F.

Leont'yev, I. F. "Antibiotic Activity of Giant Arborvitas Extracts," Priroda, vol. 36, no. 11, 1947, pp. 65-66. 410 P933

SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953

14 Three Programmes and the Company of the Company PA 77T83 LEONT YEV, I. F. USSR/Medicine - Nerves Optic Mar 1948 Medicine - Phosphorus and Phosphorous Compounds "Radioactive Phosphorus and Optic Nerves," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p "Priroda" No 3 Reviews previous work in this field. Describes Bucker's experiments in detail. Radioactive phosphorus was administered subcutaneously into rabbit, one of whose eyes was shaded. Animal subsequently suffocated and optical nerve was then examined. P⁵² content was same in both eyes. This shows that phosphorus exchange is unaffected by natural stimulation. 77**T**83

THENT YEV, I. F.

PA //TO

UBSR/Medicine - Ultraviolet Rays Medicine - Nerves

Mar 1948

"Ultraviolet Microscopy of Nerve Cells," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 3

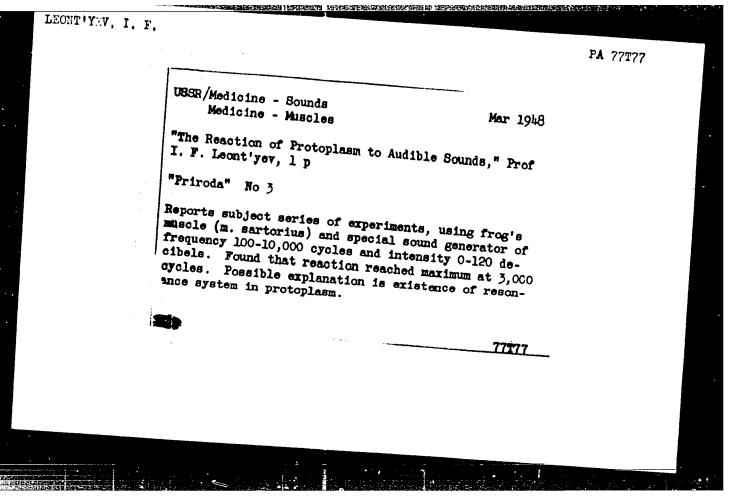
Describes experiment carried out by Ye. Moiseyev on cells of spinal ganglions of rabbits, cats and dogs. Method based on absorption of ultraviolet ray by chromatophilic substance of cells. Results show that this substance, which is a disseminated liquid in vivo, can alter qualitatively and quantitatively in response to stimuli.

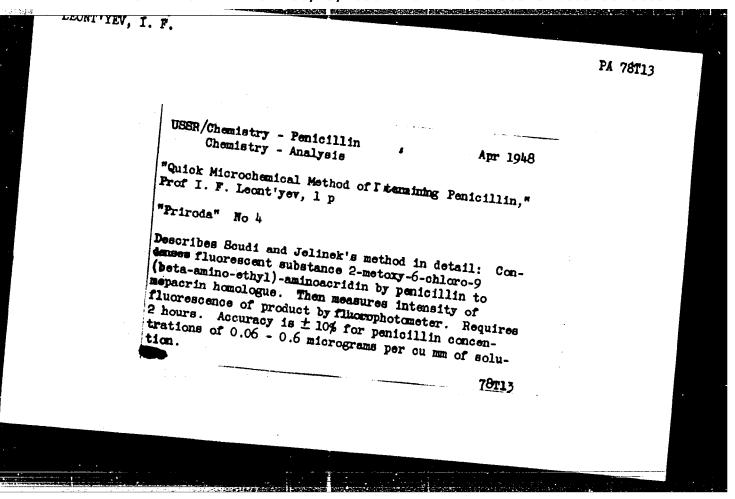
77T84

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8"

	USSR/Medicine - Tubercle Bacilli Medicine - Odors	Mar 1948
	"The Nature of the Aromatic Substance culosis Bacilli," I. F. Leont'yev, ½ p	
	"Priroda" No 3	
	Microbiologists have known for a long pleasant smell of bouillon culture of bacilli. One reason for it discovered Goris and Sabetay of the Pasteur Institute They isolated beta-phenylethyl alcohol bacilli. This substance is chief conscentrated essence of roses.	tuberculosis i in 1944 by tute, Paris. . from dry
*		87 77 7





LEONT YEV, I.F.

PA 78T54

USSR/Medicine - Trypanosoma Medicine - Antibiotic

Apr 1948

"An Antiobiotic Acting on Trypanosoma," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 2 p

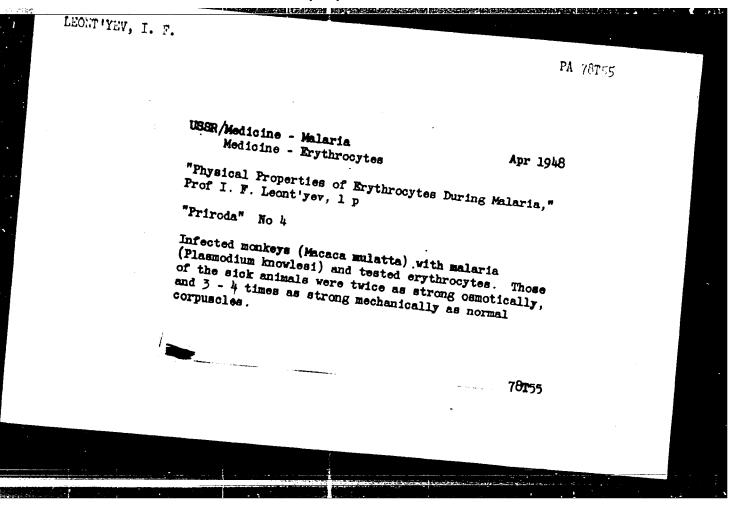
"Priroda" No 4

Describes the microorganism, Phycomyces sp., which acts as antiobiotic in vitro on T. equiperdum.

78154

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8"



LEOMIYEV, I. F.

PA 78761

USSR/Medicine - Cancer

Apr 1948

Medicine - Vitamins

"Cancer and Vitamins of Group B," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

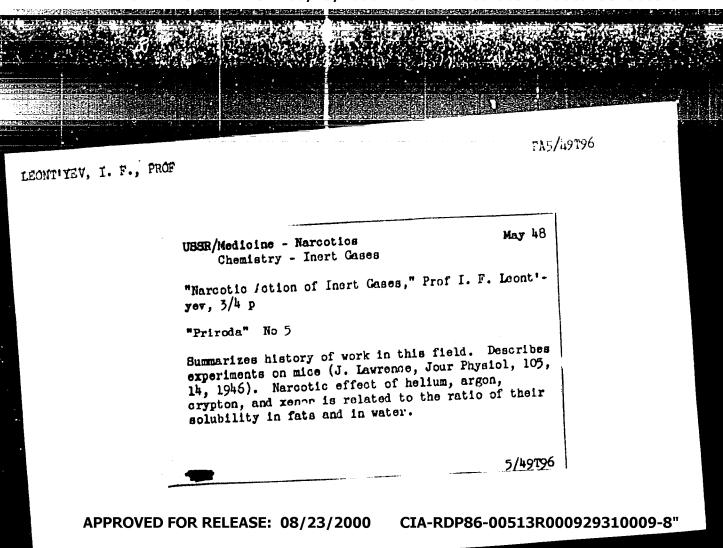
"Priroda" No 4

Quotes and comments on tables produced by AAAS Research Conference on Cancer (Washington 1945) giving vitamin B contents of normal and cancerous tissues of men and rats.

78161

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8"



LEONT'YEV, I.F.

LEONT YEV, I.F.

Production of lemon acid in sunken cultures.

Priroda, 1948, No. 6, p. 56

Udda/Medičine - Cancer Medicine - Enzymes

Jun 48

"Cancer and Protective Ferments," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 6

Discusses manufacture and effects of such ferments as proteinase. Refers briefly to work done by Luther (German).

2/49777

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8"

14 2/45.76

USER/Medicine - Fungicides Medicines - Infuscria

Jun 48

"Fungicidal Properties of Infusoria," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 6

IMPITAL, I. F. HOP

Discusses briefly the actions of Colpoda saprophila infusoria on pathogenic soil fungus. Credits A; Brodskiy with much work in this field.

2/49176

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8

LEONT'YEV, I. F.

Leont'yev, I. F. "Fungicidal Properties of Ciliophora," Priroda, vol. 37, no. 6, 1948, pp. 58-59. 410 P933

SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953

LEONT'YEV, I. F.

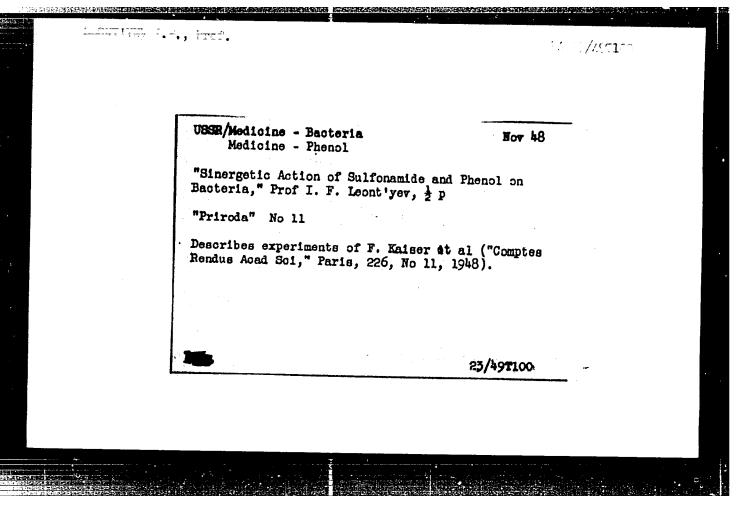
Leont'yev, I. F. "Light and Plant Viruses," Priroda, vol. 37, no. 7, 1948, pp. 50-51. 410 P933

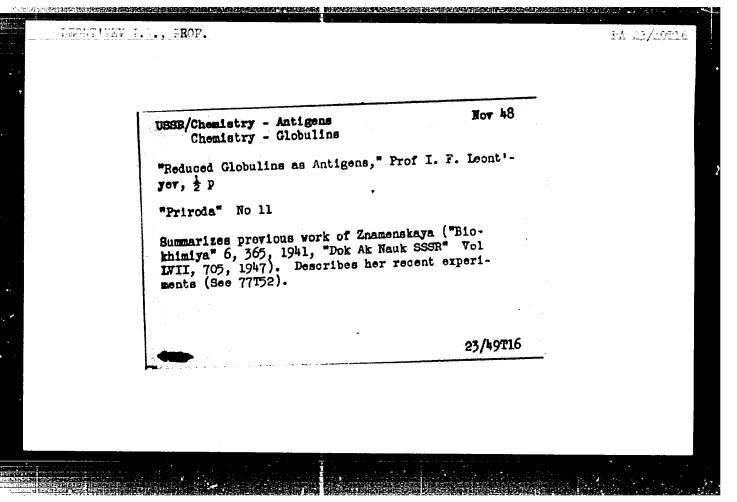
SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953

LEONT'YEV, I. F.

Leont'yev, I. F. "Hormones of Plants as Antibiotics," Priroda, vol. 37, no. 8, 1948, pp. 53-54. 410 P933

SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953





USER/Medicine - Bacteria Nov 48

Medicine - Hydrocarbons

"Cancerogenic Hydrocarbons as Food Matter for Bacteria," Prof I. F. Loont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 11

It has recently been shown that many microorganisms can utilize hydrocarbons as source of energy.

(Y. Tauson, "Nasledstvo Mikrobor," Acad Soi USER, 1947). Describes experiments of Sisler and Zobell ("Science," 106, 521, 1947).

UBSR/Medicine -- Eggs Dec h8

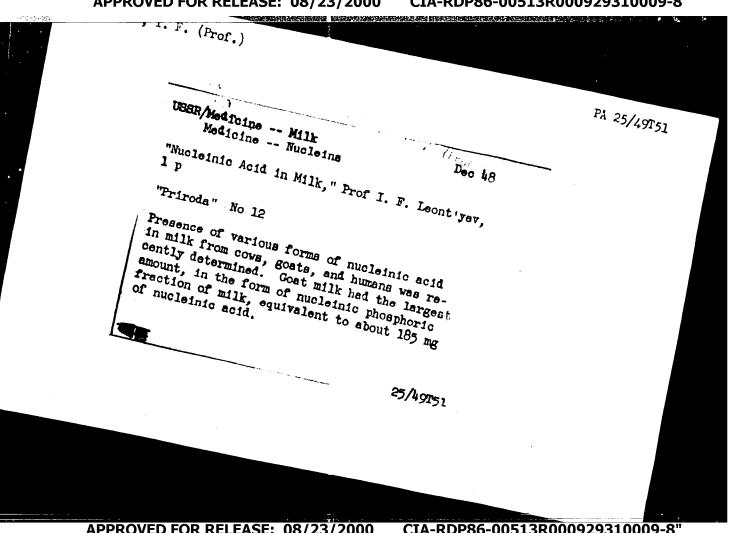
Medicine -- Ferments

"Chicken-Egg Ferments," Prof I. F. Leont'yev,

2 p

"Priroda" No 12

Results of research by H. Linewearer, et al
(Arch Biochem, 16,443,1948), gave some definite
indication as to amount of various ferments in
fresh chicken eggs. It was impossible to determine the presence of lipses, phenol-oxidase,
oytochrome-oxydase, and peroxide.



CIA-RDP86-00513R000929310009-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

PA 69786

LEONT'YET, I. F.

USER/Muclear Physics - Active Substances Feb 1948
Medicine - Photosynthesis

"Radioactive Hydrogen and Photosynthesis," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 2 pp

"Priroda" Vol XXXVII, No 2

Outlines various theories of photosynthesis. Discusses possibility of chlorophyll acting as a hydrogen domor. Experiments were carried out on sea plant Chlorella pyrenoidosa, using a solution of potassium bicarbonate in radioactive water produced by a cyclotren. Results were not conclusive but tend to disprove donor hypothesis.

69**T**86

PA 69.70

LEGITIYEV, I. F.

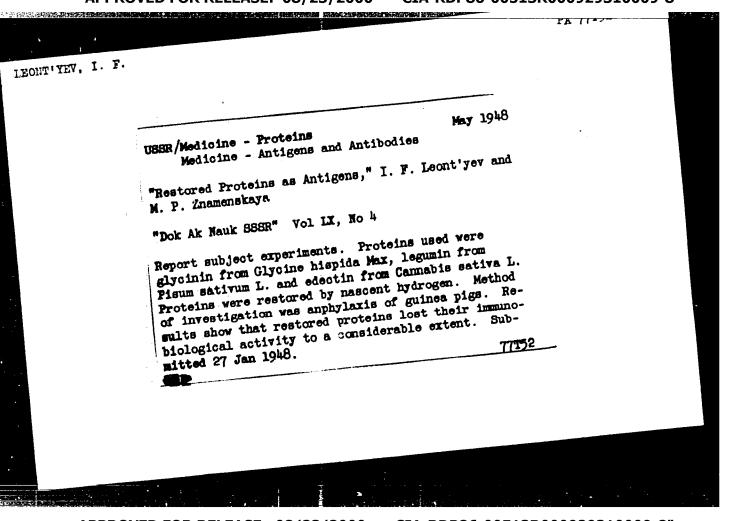
USSR/Medicine - Serum, Toxicity Feb 1948
Medicine - Blood, Bactericidal Properties

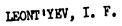
"Spermicidal Effect of Sera," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" Vol XXXVII, No 2

Experiments carried out on effect of adding blood serum to sperm. Samples taken from men, and various animals. It was found that whereas animal serum kills unimal sperm, human serum does not kill human sperm, but is toxic to animal sperm. In every case spermicidal property was destroyed by heating serum to 55° C for 10-20 minutes.

69170





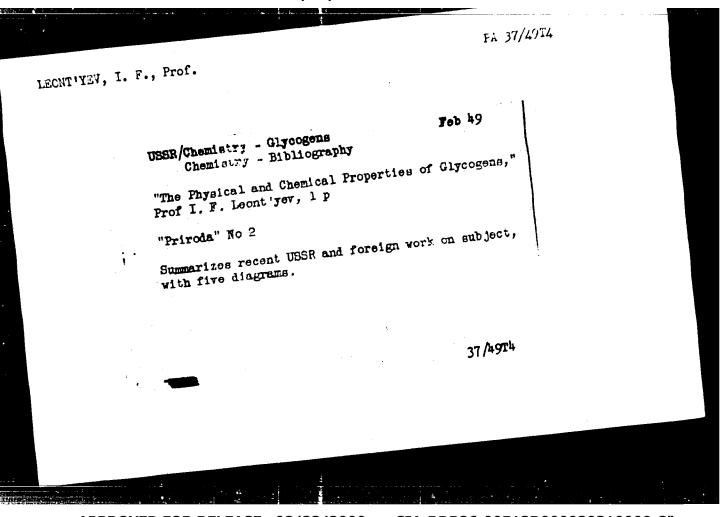
Leont'yev, I. F. "The Food Value of Tobacco Mosaic Virus," Priroda, vol. 38, 1949, no. 1, p. 75. 410 P933

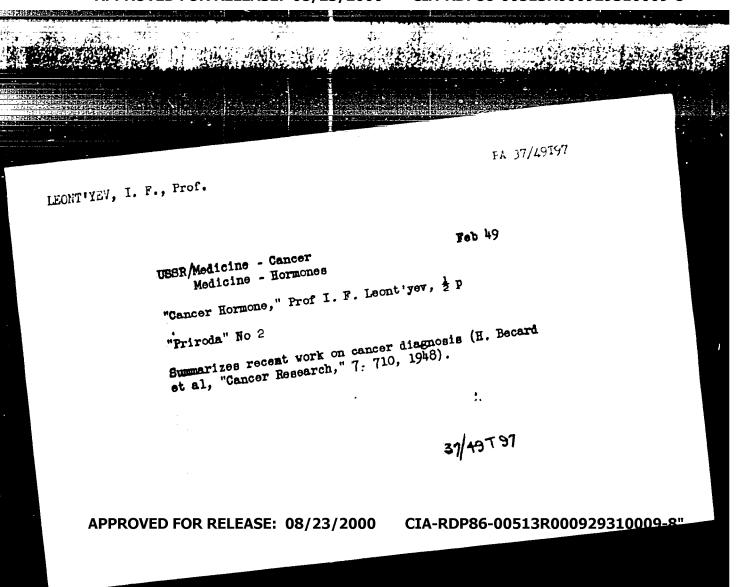
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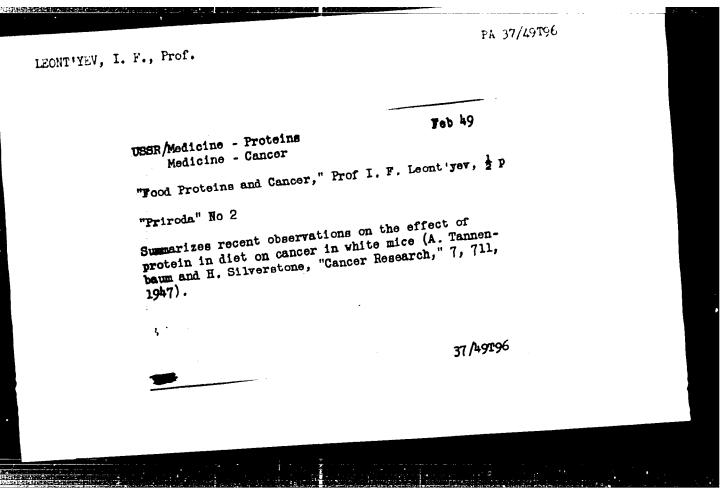
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USSE/Medicine - Bacteriopheee, Mature of Mar 49 32 Medicine - Sound, Effect of Medicine - Sound, Effect of The distribution of Ultrasonic Sound Upon Bacteriophages," From results of an experiment conducted by The American (Tocioner) in 109, 18, 1948), caroliudes that large bacteriophages are sensitive to ultradiance cound due to their compartively large distributions and complex structure, and are peoplandiance cound due to their compare, and are peoplandiance of control sound oscillations. Small compact bacteriophages are relatively stable USSE/Medicine - Bacteriophages are relatively stable to "explosive" forces existing when ultragonic sound is passed through a liquid in which they are suspended.	。 10.1000年1月1日日本中国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国共和国	erang objektornoss	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF		
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	Mer	cence		tery ltery lers, lers, of conly	717	Ž	is to avoid it can be of redium the foil.	/ प्रम
	ics - Radium ics - Radiology	the Control of Mold Efflorescence Optical Instruments," Prof I. F.	٠.	tions in the tropis and prisms of milit telescopes, binocul with several forms them useless after secial gold-silver		ics - Radium (Contd)	and barium sulfates Protective effect only 15 micrograms of urface covered by the	
	USSE/Nuclear Physics Nuclear Physics	"Radium and the Cont on Portable Optical Leont'yev, 1 p	"Priroda" No 3	During military opera World War II, lenses optical instruments (etc.) became costed molds which rendered for weeks. Used a si		USER/Nuclear Physics	treated with radium this efflorescence. obtained by using or per 6.25 sq cm of s	

LEONT'YEV, I. F.

Leont'yev, I. F. "Tomatin (Amtibiotic Substance)," Priroda, vol. 38, no. 3, 1949, pp. 61-62. 410 P933

SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0000303

LEONT^VEV, I.F.

27659.

K voprosu ob uchastii oksipurinov v obmewe adrenalina. /soobshch. 7 3. G.Kh. Bunyatyan, V.G. mkhitaryan I V.B. Egiyan. Deystvie oksipyrinov na okisleniye pirokatekhina I adrenalina v prisytstvii fenola-ZY. -- vpodpisi 1-Y Awt: G. Kh. Vunyatyan /I /doklady (akad. nauk arm. SSR), T. Kh. Nov 4, 1949, s. 167-71 -- resyume na arm. yaz. ---Bibliogr: 11 nazv.

Gramitsidin C I ego aktivnaya grvppa. ---SM. 27911.

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis, Vol. 1,1955

LEONT'YEV I. F. PROF

57/49183

USSR/Medicine - Phagocytosis

Apr 49

Medicine - Hematology

"Physical Alterations in Human Leucocytes During Phagocytosis," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 2 p

"Priroda" No 4

Briefly describes tests on leucocytes absorbing various amounts of starch nodules (1, 5, 11 nodules). Notes variations in volume, diameter, and surface area, as factors in further ability of the leucocyte to absorb starch nodules.

57/49183

CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

LEONT'YEV, I. F. PROF

57/49194

USSR/Medicine - Ticks

Medicine - Relapsing Fever

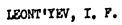
Apr 49

"Starvation in Ticks," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 4

Points out importance of recent report that a certain species of tick has survived prolonged starvation for nearly 5 years. Ticks are main carriers of relapsing fever. If these ticks also preserve spirochaeta in their bodies, any place could become a source of relapsing fever after many dormant years. Gives tabulated starvation data for various ticks.

57/49T94



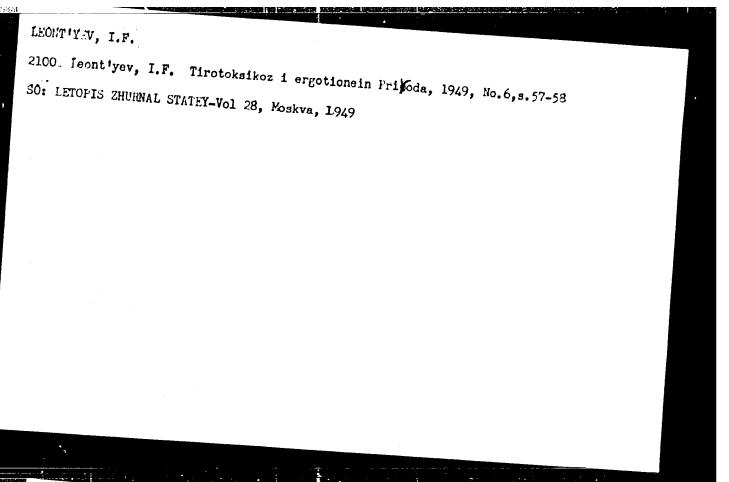
Leont'yev, I. F. "Myxomycetes as Sources of Antibiotics," Priroda, vol. 38, no. 4, 1949, pp. 42 410 P933

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SO: SIRA S. 90-53, 15 DEC 1953



USSR/Medicine - Citrates

Medicine - Citrates

Medicine - Citrated Blood

"Toxicity of Citric Acid and Its Sodium Salts,"

Prof I. F. Leon'yev, 3/4 p

"Priroda" No 7

From numerous tabulated experiments in dosing mice, rats and rabbits with citric acid and its sodium tons sometimes observed in large-scale transfusions of citrated blood are caused by substances other

63/49775

LECNT'YEV, I. F., Prof.

PA 63/49T78

UBGR/Medicine - Malaria Medicine - Vitamin C

Jul 49

"The Behavior of Vitamin C in Cases of Human Malaria," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, ½ p

"Priroda" No 7

Clinical data on 45 cases of malaria in various stages showed that urine contained less Vitamin C than in healthy persons. Amount depended on form of malaria. Average amount in the blood was 0.75 mg 4. Malaria affects Vitamin-C-forming functions of the body, and these disruptions depend on disturbances of its storage point—the liver, spleen or suprarenal gland.

63/49178

THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE LEONT'YEV, I. F. Prof PA 67/49178 USSR/Medicine - Malaria Aug 49 Laboratory Animals "Human Malaria and the Elephant Shrew," Prof I. F. Leont'yev, 3/4 p "Priroda" No 8 Experiments with elephant shrews from the Sudan show they are very useful as laboratory animals. They are sensitive to malarial plasmodium, easily fed and as inexpensive as white mice, white rats, and susliks. 67/49178

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29276 Aminokislotnyy sostav bakteriofaga. Pri-roda, 1949, No 9, s. 63-64

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29284 Deystviye sokov rasteniy na virus beshenstva. priroda, 1949, No 9, s. 64

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39. Moskva, 1949

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29293 Pishchevye zhiry i tuberkulez. Priroda, 1949, No 9, s. 65-66. - Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: Letopsi' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

SE STANSSER IN LINEAR PROPERTY.		医中國 医介绍尔克克尔尔 克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克克	MARCHAE RESIDENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PART	
LECHT'YEV, I.	F., PRCF.	of 2,000 impulses per min per mg. Author also describes prepn of radioactive nicotine from the scribes prepn of radioactive nadioactivity of Micotiana tabacum i. with a radioactivity of 10,600 impulses per min per mg. Studies now going on to det the possibility of obtaining radioactive alkaloids from poppies and Atropa belladonna i.	"Priroda" No 10, pp 61, 62 Some medicinal substances have to be administered in quantities so small that their identification in quantities so small that their identification in the body of the patient is impossible by ordinary chem means. The problem is made even more difficult with respect to the products of decompt of these substances. Describes methods of introducing Cl4 so that the plant synthesizes radioactivity active digitoxin. End product had a radioactivity	ine - Radioacti Alkaloida
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